

FREIGHT CAR IS FIRED BY WOMAN

Mrs. Gussie Wallace Jailed in Salt Lake for Unusual Crime.

DETAILS OF CONFESSION

BOUGHT TO COLLECT DAMAGES FROM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mrs. Gussie Wallace, arrested at Hazen, Nev., on a charge of setting fire to a freight car loaded with merchandise in Salt Lake was brought to this city yesterday morning by Sergeant J. J. Roberts and locked up.

The crime of which the woman is accused occurred on Jan. 18, when a car of pictures and picture frames was burned in the north yard of the Oregon Short Line railway in this city. The fire department and the police investigated the case and the arrest of Abraham Wallace in this city by Sergeant Roberts and Detectives Shannon and Wilson of the city department and Detective Joe Jones of the O. & L. detective force followed. It was found that Mrs. Wallace had purchased a ticket for San Francisco, but had left the train at Hazen, Nev. The authorities of that city were notified and she was apprehended there, where she was going under the name of Mrs. Cohen.

Woman Takes Blame.

On her return to this city yesterday Mrs. Wallace is alleged to have made a statement to Detective Jones in which she confessed to the crime and assumed the entire responsibility for the affair and exonerated her husband from all guilt in the case. The statement was written out and given to Mrs. Wallace to sign. She refused to sign it, it is said, unless the officers would agree to release her husband and not push the charge against him. This was refused, and the alleged confession cannot be used as evidence against the woman.

The story accredited to Mrs. Wallace by Detective Jones is as follows: "I am solely responsible for the burning of the car in which the pictures were loaded. I purchased fifteen gallons of gasoline and had it placed in the car. Ten gallons of gasoline were in the keg. I and this keg placed in a box and surrounded by a sack of rice and other groceries. The other five gallons were placed in another box. The car was loaded with boxes of pictures and picture frames valued at \$50 a box to Max Cohen, Goldfield, Nev. There is no such man that I knew of in Goldfield by the name of Max Cohen. The reason I made the bill this way was that if the car burned the railroad company would have to pay for the contents.

"After the car was loaded I lit a piece of paper and threw it into the car in order to burn the contents. I then closed the door and locked it with two padlocks I had purchased for that purpose.

"I then bought a ticket for San Francisco, signing the name of Mrs. Cohen on the ticket. The reason I bought the ticket to San Francisco was because I could get it cheaper that way. I intended to get off at Hazen and go from there to Goldfield.

"Nobody assisted me in burning the car, not even my husband. I am sorry for what I have done and I release the railroad company from any damage done by the fire to the contents of the car, and I am willing to pay any damage that was done to the car by the fire."

Another Suspicious Blaze.

The fire in the box car was the second suspicious blaze that the Wallaces were connected with. Before Christmas the Wallaces conducted a small auction store at East First South, where they sold pictures at auction. On Dec. 28 a fire started in the basement of the building from some mysterious origin. The blaze started in a pile of rubbish that the Wallaces had been notified to clean up that very day by Chief Vail of the fire department.

The blaze in the art store was discovered before it had gained any great headway and was extinguished by the firemen. The fire created comment at the time because of its suspicious origin and because of the fact that the stock had been recently insured for \$3,000, obviously considerable more than it was worth. A settlement was finally effected with the insurance companies, however, and the Wallaces received \$3,000 insurance.

POLITICIANS TRY TO OUST BROWN

Continued from Page 1.

A tremendous power for good in this community; it has been a sheet anchor for many a boy drifting toward the rocks of everlasting disgrace; it has rescued more than one girl from unforgettable and unforgivable dishonor.

The juvenile court, as conducted by Judge Willis Brown, has not been, in the strict sense of the word, a court. Children who have been brought before it have not been required to stand up and listen to the reading of warrants or complaints against them and to plead guilty or not guilty. A record is kept of the cases of delinquency, but no matter what disposition is made of them, whether the little defendant is sent to the state industrial school or permitted to go on parole, or detained in the Morris home or sent to Canyon Crest farm or to the Newhouse Juvenile Betterment League's club house, the evidence introduced or the disposition of the child shall not, under the law, "be lawful or proper evidence against such child for any purpose whatever, except in subsequent cases against the same child under this act."

Prevention Rather Than Punishment

Judge Brown has construed the law's purpose to be the prevention, rather than the punishment of juvenile delinquencies. He has endeavored to rob his court of the terrors that, to the youthful mind, usually surround a court of justice. In the doing of this he made every effort to become friendly with the boys and the girls who appear before him in chambers and in open court. There are no long, fear-some cross-examinations, no rigid court procedures. The judge talks to the defendant as one friend talks to another, and the result has been the establishment of an entire cordiality that would have been impossible if any other method had been pursued.

It has been said that the record is the only fair method of judging a public officer, and the record is in Judge Brown. During the first seven and one-half months of the court's existence—from April 12 to Dec. 1, 1905, 283 boys were haled before him for offenses that ranged from robbery to larceny. During the next twelve months only 214 defendants appeared in court. That is to say, there were sixty-nine less cases in the twelve months than there were in the seven and one-half. The record will bear further analysis. Between April 12 and Dec. 1, 1905, twenty-five boys were committed to the state industrial school at Ogden. During the corresponding period of 1906, only four boys were sent to the school. Is this a fair indication that the work of the juvenile court has been a good work? Does it demonstrate that Judge Brown is able to win a boy from bad associations and turn him into a straight and narrow way?

But a great proportion of the work of the juvenile court has been accomplished out of court. This method is most irregular. Certainly a judge "learned in the law and versed in the rules of procedure" would think it even beneath his dignity to spend his evenings visiting pool rooms and saloons, cheap theatres, skating rinks, dance halls, homes blighted with poverty and sin in search of children in need of moral and material aid. The learned judge would spend his evenings in his library or in amusements suited to his dignity. He would consider the court room the only place for the handling of delinquents, and he would be sure his day's work was finished with the adjournment of court.

How Children Are Saved.

That has not been the Brown way. Children are not saved by court procedures. They are saved by being treated as if they were human beings, capable of redeeming themselves. The reform schools have been filled to overflowing by boys and girls sent there by judges "learned in the law" and the penitentiaries have opened hospital doors to those same boys and girls. Judge Brown exhausts every resource, and he has many resources, before he

sends a delinquent to the industrial school.

More than 2,000 visits were made by probation officers to the homes of probationers during the year covered by the last report of the juvenile court. Two hundred and fifty cases were settled without court procedure of any kind. More than 600 cases are under the probation care of the court. Just 12 per cent of the probationers have appeared in court for subsequent offenses, surely an inconsiderable proportion of the whole number. And the showing is largely due to Judge Brown's theory that no child is without honor, that none, however disheartened by his environment, is without ambition to rise to better things.

Canyon Crest Ranch.

One night a boy was found sleeping in a barn. He had no father, no mother, no friends capable of surrounding him with wholesome influences. In the common acceptance of the term he was not a delinquent. Ordinary humanity demanded that something be done for him. And so the idea of Canyon Crest ranch originated. In an inconceivably short space of time it grew to maturity. Thanks to the generosity of public-spirited men and women to whom application was made, the farm in Davis county was bought, and it is being maintained today at private expense.

Here is a comfortable home for boys who do not need correctional methods for boys who need punishment are not sent to Canyon Crest. It is a place for those who lack a home of their own and who want to get out there in the pure air and close to the heart of nature, the "health, the strength and the willpower" to make men of themselves, real men. Thirty-five boys have made their home, temporarily, at Canyon Crest. Many of them have found permanent homes elsewhere, and are giving good accounts of themselves. Of the ranch Judge Brown says in his latest report:

"I consider this home for dependent boys who want a chance one of the greatest efforts for child development and citizen building in the world, and one of which the whole state should be proud. It is conducted on the honor plan, and the boys are self-governing."

Has Beautiful Surroundings.

The Canyon Crest ranch is up a canyon from Bountiful, the farm house nestled under the lee of a hill and beside a beautiful stream, and high above it is the home of the Parks and McMahons, who have watched the enterprise grow and helped make it what it is. Across the stream, and up on another hill is a broad stretch of alfalfa land on which the boys expended their energy in haying season, only to see their crop blown away in the hurricane of the fall.

The farm house where the boys live is a comfortable, though small cottage, with living rooms downstairs and one big bedroom upstairs. The young farmer and his wife who have charge direct affairs on the material side, but the boys themselves have a government of their own, with a mayor and other officials whose authority is unquestioned except by newcomers, and not long by them. Boy-fashion, these youngsters have a way of making the "fresh" additions to their number feel the force of public opinion irresistibly, and they do it gently, too.

A visitor bent only on studying the workings of the plan is struck by the wholesome atmosphere of the whole establishment. They are a pride in showing their chickens and cows, their horses, their orchard and the equipment of the place. Clear-eyed, bright-faced, manly and healthy, they face the world with the courage of the lad who has discovered that every one is anxious to help him when he is trying to help himself. They talk freely

THREE INSTITUTIONS THAT OWE THEIR ORIGIN TO JUDGE BROWN.

Newhouse Juvenile Betterment League.



Morris School.

of their plans, laugh over their boyish fun with each other, take you through the house and show you how the separator works, how they take care of the dishes and pantry, point out the arrangements for their comfort and pleasure to you the onlooker for next year's crops with all the seriousness of a real farmer weighted with the responsibilities of a family.

And just before you go they take you in and show you "the judge's room," a small, spotlessly clean little corner with a cot reserved for the man who has made the place possible for these bright-eyed, hopeful youngsters. If they know you well, they'll tell you rather shyly what "the judge" has done for them; and if you have any tenderness in you for the confidences of boys, you'll have hard work keeping the tears from your eyes as you catch the note of love in their voices every time they mention "the judge."

When one has spent a day at Canyon Crest he never wonders again that these boys cling to the place with affection as the best and only real home they know.

Morris School Established.

Another outgrowth of the Brown method is the Morris school. He says: "One evening the court found itself in possession of seven children, whose condition made it imperative that they should be detained in some other place than a jail or industrial school. The two smaller children were placed in the home for infants, conducted by the Infants' Home and Protective association. After a great deal of trouble the others were placed in family homes.

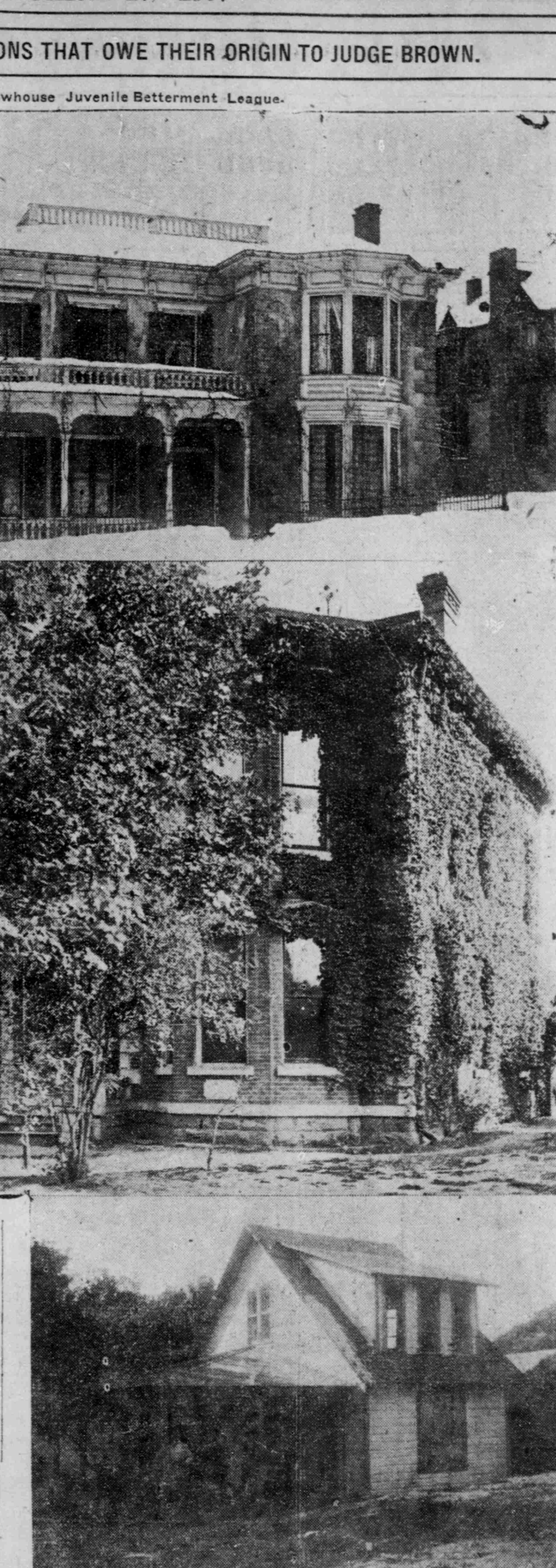
"The court realized that this manner of conduct could not be made permanent, so when twelve boys were thus in charge of the court, all needing a temporary place of detention, the judge looked around for a home.

"A magnificent old mansion was found vacant. Great high ceilings, spacious rooms and a large yard invited further inspection and investigation. When approached, the owner, Mr. Heyward, made such favorable terms that it was possible to secure this splendid place. Next four furniture dealers were visited. No sooner was the need explained to them than they volunteered to equip the place so that twelve boys could be cared for. Other firms furnished linen, night shirts, towels, dishes, hardware, etc." Part of the expense of maintaining the Morris school is borne by the parents of boys that are sent there. The balance comes out of the city treasury. Here the boys are given a chance to show whether they ought to be sent to the industrial school or whether they have manhood enough to work out their salvation at home. The average length of detention is thirty days, and it is a source of satisfaction to all interested in juvenile betterment work to know that in only a small percentage of the cases is it found necessary to send the boys to the industrial school.

Newhouse Juvenile League.

The third and latest monument to Judge Brown's efforts is the club house of the Newhouse Juvenile Betterment league. Here is a home for boys who have no homes and who are compelled to support themselves. The building was leased and equipped by Samuel Newhouse, through whose generosity many improvements have been installed or are under way. Among these are a gymnasium, a swimming tank, reading room and other features calculated to appeal to the heart of the homeless boy. Through the league boys who could not be reached by any other influence are reached.

Here they secure comfortable board and lodging at the lowest possible rate. It is understood that the institution will run behind in its finances every



Canyon Crest Ranch, Boys' House.

—Photos by Harry Shipley.

year, but Mr. Newhouse undertakes to pay all expenses. And Mr. Newhouse became interested in the work through the efforts of Judge Brown, and he looks to Judge Brown to keep it moving.

Thus briefly has been sketched the record of the juvenile court and its presiding judge during the time the former has been in existence with the latter in charge of it.

At the expiration of the first period—seven and one-half months—Judge Brown resigned because the position was costing him a great deal more than his salary. He was at once reappointed at the maximum salary of \$1,000 a year. In view of the work the judge is doing this sum is not commensurate with his worth. In fact, the entire cost of the juvenile court is entirely out of proportion to its value.

The expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31 approximated \$7,000. From this amount should be deducted \$789 collected in fines from adults who contributed to the delinquencies of children and contributions of the parents of delinquents to the Morris school. It has been pointed out that the cost of convicting just six of the fifty men who were sent to the penitentiary from Salt Lake county last year was greater than the entire cost of the juvenile court. Clearly it is much cheaper to bend the twig than to uproot the tree.

No thoughtful citizen, however, seriously questions the wisdom of the juvenile court law. Some of Judge Brown's methods have been questioned, some of his official acts sharply criticized. As has been said, he has made mistakes, and, in the opinion of some people, his greatest mistake has been the cultivation of the Morris school of the politician. If Judge Brown had devoted one-twentieth of the time that he spent in making friends with the politicians, there would have been no thought of asking him to resign.

Reason for Fight on Brown.

Nor has the real reason for the request for his resignation been as yet clearly set forth. There is every reason to believe that an effort is under way to sacrifice Brown in order to escape a fire and police commission. Recently the juvenile court commission expressed a doubt as to the legality of its existence. To the lay mind it will seem strange that the doubt did not creep into the minds of the commissioners until the legislature had assembled and talk of a fire and police commission had become a life.

The commissioners hoped that Judge Brown would resign. It was then their

to the place and let a test of the commission's legality be made. If the supreme court could be persuaded to hold that there is no warrant under the constitution for the existence of a juvenile court commission then the fire and police commission proposition would at once be consigned to the quiet tomb. But Brown has refused to be made a tool. He has declined to resign. He is standing by his guns.

Judge Brown has not resigned, and he will not resign, although he could earn very much more money if he were free from official responsibilities. He has a notion that he would like to stay here a few years longer, and see his various projects for the benefit of the boys and girls firmly established. Then he will go, willingly, gladly. But he will not go under fire, and no one who is familiar with his work will blame him. Those who know him best say he is needed here for the fulfillment of his plans, and he should be given a fair chance to work them out.

LABOR GETTING RESTLESS

Unions Determined to Get Recognition from the Packers or Go on Strike.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The labor unions have decided again to demand recognition from the meat packers, and unless the packers make concessions the workmen declare they will go on strike to bring the employers to terms. As an entering wedge it was announced tonight that demands for a nine-hour day and a minimum wage scale of \$3 are to be presented to the big packing firms in Chicago and in all branches throughout the west by the International Association of Machinists.

Since the strike of butcher workmen in 1904 the packers have made no agreements with any of the labor organizations. Most of the unions which went on strike with the butchers were disrupted. The officers of the Machinists' union now assert that they are in a position to call out everyone of the 500 skilled machinists employed by the packers.

The movement was started by the international organization, and local officers in St. Joseph, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Omaha and Sioux City have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to call out their men in their respective localities should it become necessary.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

Prevented by



To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

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The Busy Corner

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EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP

Five Americans and Seven Italians Killed in Mine at Lorentz, W. Va.

Weston, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Five Americans and seven Italians are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of fire damp in the Pennsylvania company's mine at Lorentz, W. Va., near Buckhannon, W. Va., which occurred about 5:30 this evening. Immediately following the explosion the mine caved in and narrowly escaped causing the entombment of all the miners, estimated at 100. The bodies of twelve men have been recovered, and it is not known at this time whether any others met death.

The Americans who were killed: Charles Boserman, William Bailey, James Scott, Charles Johnson, Glen Miles.

The bodies of seven Italians have also been recovered, but as they are known only by numbers, their identity is not possible until later.

"77"

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Use it as you would render "first aid to the injured" and save a winter's illness.

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—The very fact that we have received thousands of voluntary letters from grateful people all over the world during the past 53 years praising its merit proves it to be a medicine of intrinsic value, especially in all cases of Stomach, Liver, Kidney or Bowel complaints. Then why continue to suffer from Poor Appetite, Sick Headache, Bloating, Flatulency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Billiousness, Weak Kidneys, Colds, Female Ills or Malaria, Fever and Ague when the Bitters will cure you, too. Just try one bottle today and see for yourself. It is a splendid medicine for the old folks, being able to tone and strengthen their weak systems.

Keystone, Ind.

Mr. Cyrus Marsh says: My system was all run down from Indigestion and other stomach troubles, but your Bitters soon made me well and strong again."

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Westmoreland, Kans.

Mr. M. E. Moore says: "I find your Bitters superior to anything I have ever taken for curing Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness and Insomnia."

THE GENUINE HAS OUR PRIVATE STAMP OVER THE NECK OF THE BOTTLE.